

Birmingham, Alabama – 2000 (N=299)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2000

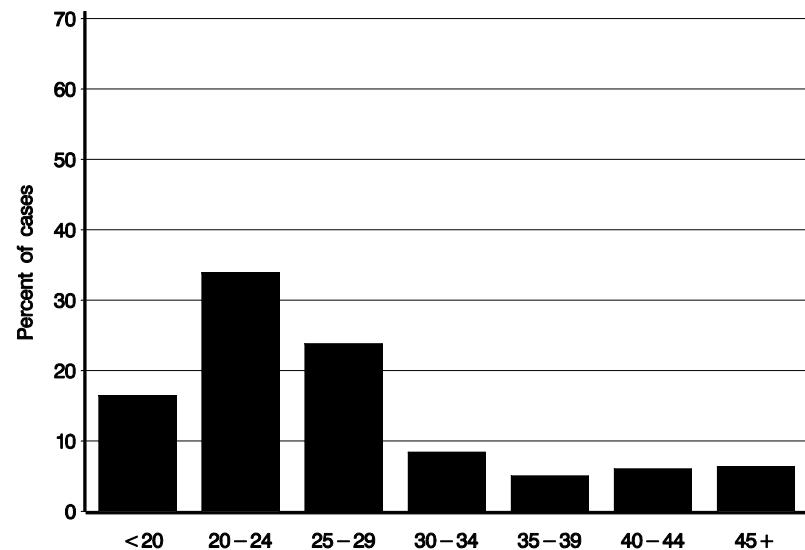


Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 1988–2000

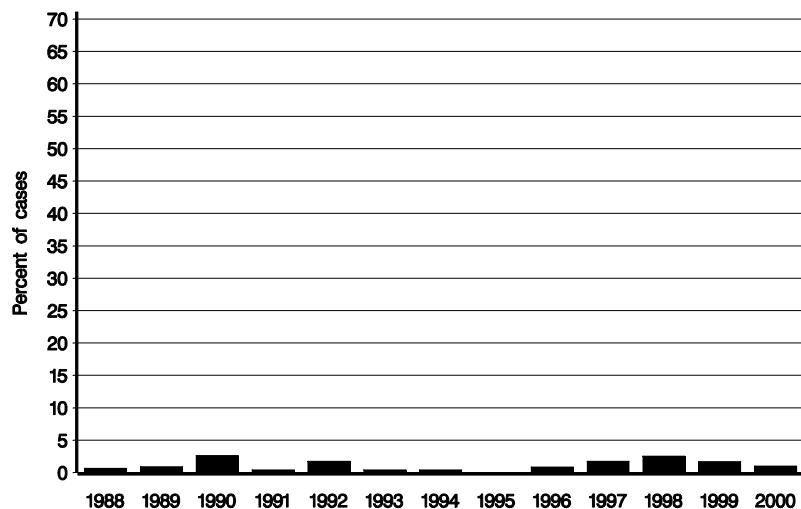


Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2000

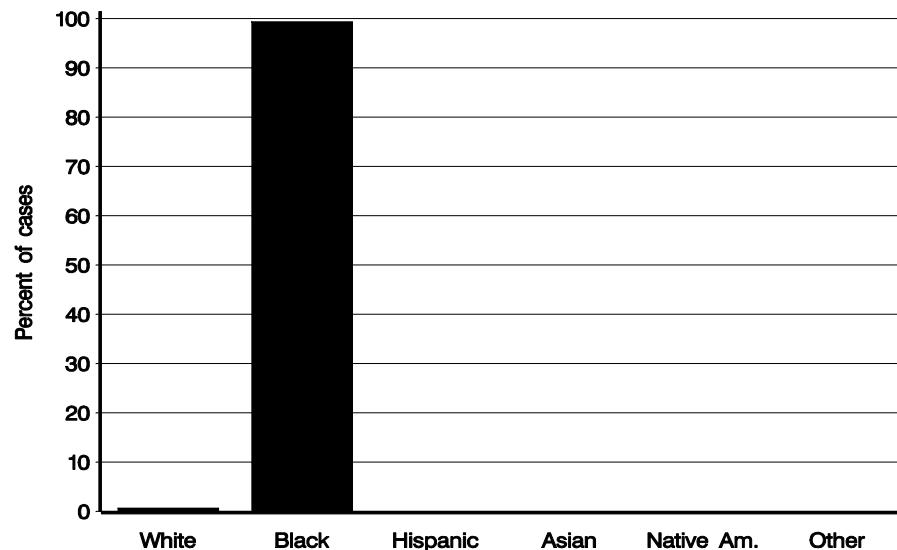
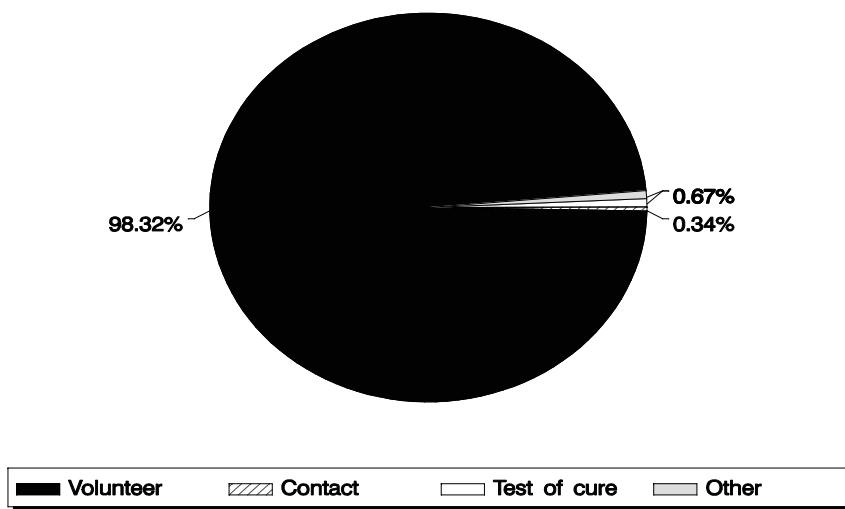
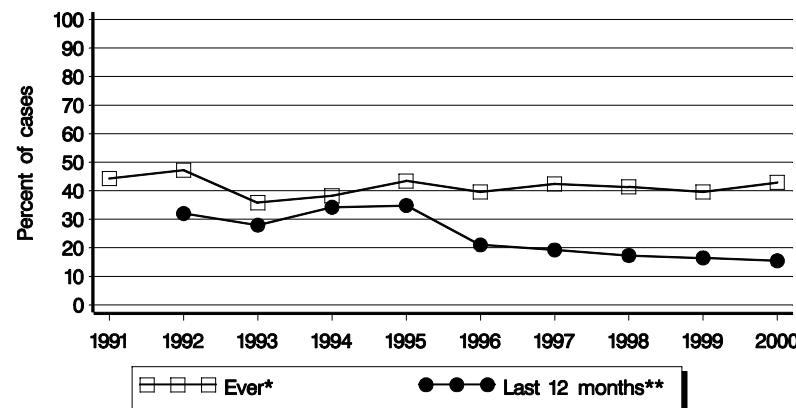


Figure D. Reason for visit among GISP participants, 2000



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Figure E. Previous episode of gonorrhea among GISP participants, 1991–2000



\*Data first collected in 1991.

\*\*Data first collected in 1992.

Note: Data points not shown when >30% data missing.

Figure G. Drugs used to treat *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection among GISP participants, 2000

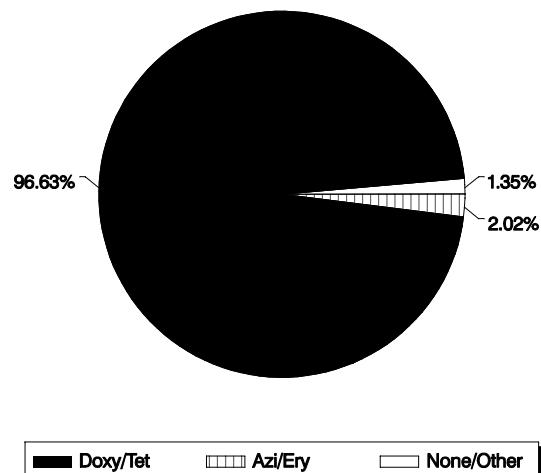


Figure F. Drugs used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2000

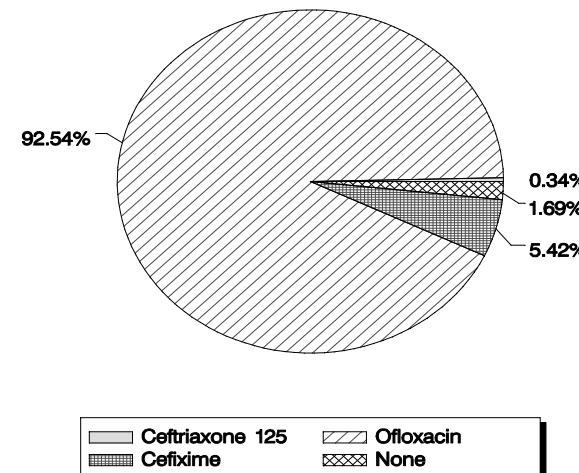
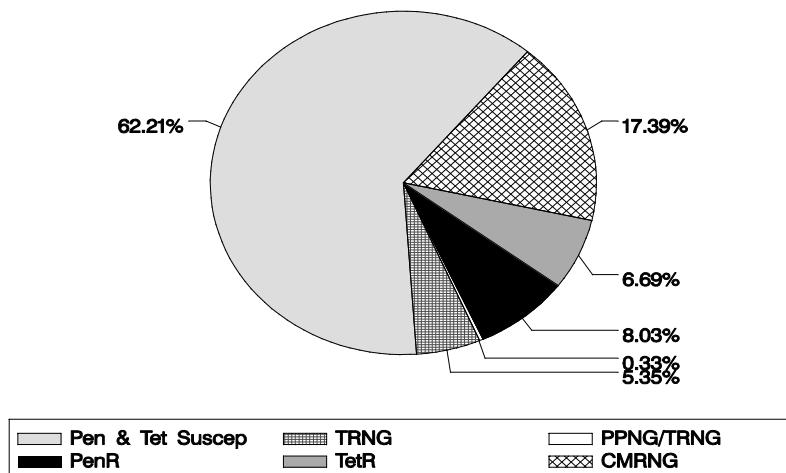


Figure H. Resistance to penicillin and tetracycline among GISP isolates, 2000

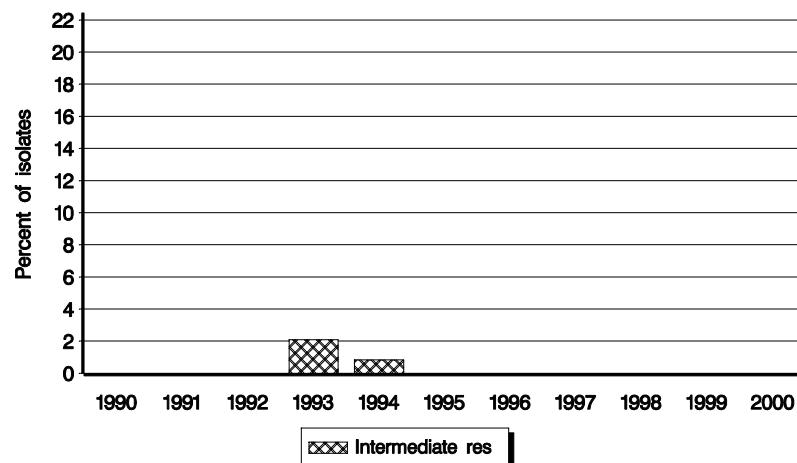


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**Figure I. Decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone among GISP isolates, 1988–2000**

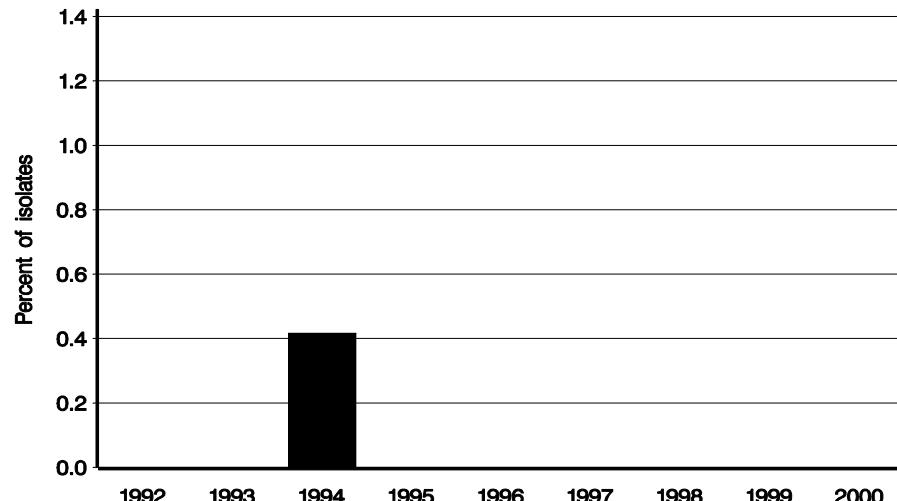
No isolates with decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone have been identified at this clinic.

**Figure K. Intermediate resistance and resistance to ciprofloxacin among GISP isolates, 1990–2000**

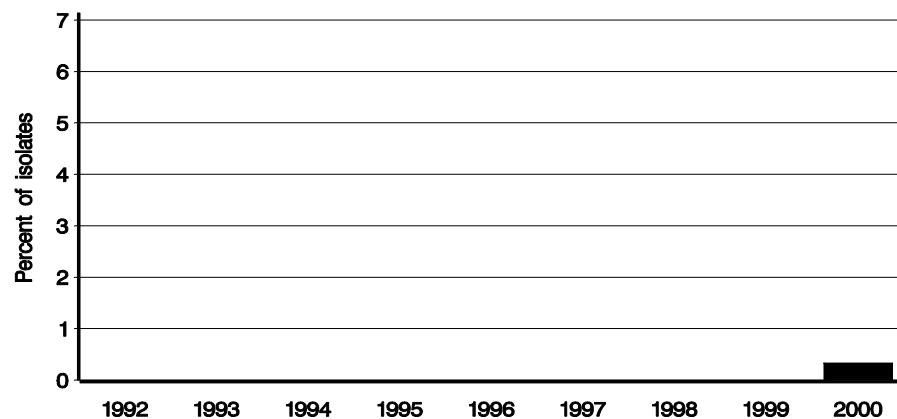


Note: Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin first measured in 1990.

**Figure J. Decreased susceptibility to cefixime among GISP isolates, 1992–2000**



**Figure L. Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin among GISP isolates, 1992–2000**



Note: Susceptibility to azithromycin first measured in 1992.

Note: Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin is defined here as  $>$  or  $=$  1.0 ug/ml.  
No NCCLS criteria currently exist.